

That her view about the peerage, for those who happened to like to be in it, was if contemptuous not unduly harsh is made plain in an article contributed anonymously, about this time, to the *Political Quarterly* an article which re-produced the substance of her talk at one of the lunches she gave to Labour members. It is called *The Disappearance of the Governing Class*, and is designed to test the assumption, so easily being made about that time, that

"a momentous transfer of political power, from the relatively small governing classes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, to a body of men and women representing between them, in birth, training and occupation, all the classes of the community"

was in fact taking place. She finds in Mr MacDonald's 1929 Cabinet, six genuine manual workers, five from the "Intellectual Proletariat," including Lord Passfield six from the nineteenth century governing class. Although the Cabinet contained no representatives of the old aristocracy of Great Britain, when the composition of the "second eleven"—Ministers outside the Cabinet and Under Secretaries—is analysed, it shows nine Trade Unionists, six of the Intellectual Proletariat, seven higher *bourgeoisie*, and four of the old aristocracy (Earls Russell and De la Warr, Sir Oswald Mosley and Mr Arthur (now Lord) Ponsonby).

Looking into the future, she holds that

"the firm anchorage of the Labour Party in the working class organisations may be deemed a guarantee that Labour Administrations will continue to represent adequately the four-fifths of the population "

At the same time, she closes on a note of

caution

"The British governing class of the past hundred years has shown a marvellous capacity for assimilating all those persons, irrespective of their antecedents, who possess power "

Her final word is an admonition to leaders that—

^{4<} If you really desire successive Labour Administrations, continuously devoted to the welfare of the common people, you will